

# MISSING ISSUE

Date: Dec 3 1874







## NEWS OF THE WEEK

THURSDAY, Dec. 3.—The position of superintending architect of the treasury has been tendered to John McArthur, Jr., of Philadelphia, and to Glendonning, the Jersey City mayor, for some time past on trial for the alleged seduction of Miss Pomroy. The entire business portion of Wilton, N. H., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, \$1,000,000. The prohibitionists of the United States have secured a full state and Congressional ticket. The Supreme Court of New York has affirmed the jurisdiction of the court before which Boss Tweed was tried, convicted and sentenced, leaving him no loop hole of escape from serving out his sentence except through the writ of error. John D. White, Republican Congressman elected from the 9th district and killed by Cockrell, his Democratic competitor. The trouble grew out of a canvass, which was bitter and personal. The colored men proposed a national convention in Washington, to urge the passage of the anti-lynching bill. The New York Times says the loss in operating the Pacific mail line during the last eighteen months has

of the constitution, to the end that any or all persons liable civilly or criminally for mismanagement of its business may be proceeded against. The deposits of three per centum on the bonds of the directors for liability in mail suspension culminated yesterday in the resignation of President Sage. Sage charges bad and reckless management on the part of the directors, and the directors on the part of Sage. . . . The police of New York have been instructed to enforce the ordinance against Sunday opening of banks. . . . A ship supposed to be carrying the German ambassador to Bombay, has been burned at sea, and 26 of her crew perished. . . . The sum for the maintenance of the German legation at the Vatican has been stricken from the budget, in accordance with the decision of the federal council, and in the name of the Emperor.

MONDAY, DEC. 7.—Gold went up Saturday to \$1.15, the highest point reached for several months past. . . . Forty thousand men were thrown out of employment here by the employment of the army of the United States to the destruction of the steel mill at Pittsburgh to effect a compromise of their differences. . . . The names of the killed by the premature explosion at Fall River.

As yet the colony have built only a few buildings and these mostly temporary. In the spring, however, a number of them will build comfortable residences and other buildings, with the idea of passing the greater portion of their time on their farms, instead of only in the summer season as has been the case with most of them up to the present time.

—Gen. Butler is expected to defend Frank Moulton in the Edna Dean Proctor suit for libel.

—It is again reported from Buenos Ayres that Gen. Mitre, the Argentine rebel, has surrendered with his army unconditionally, restoring peace in the State of Buenos Ayres, while Arrendondo, the other rebel leader, is flying before the national troops.

### Texan Civilization.

The Texan estimate of the value of human life is not high. Newspapers of that State coolly report the killing of a white man by a negro in this part of the country. The Canton *News* describes a quarrel between Mr. Palmate and Mr. Reasoner of Kemp, Kaufman county, about hogs. The latter was more words, and drew his revolver. Mr. Reasoner said, "Wait a minute," went into the house after his rifle, and shot his enemy dead. But Reasoner was not arrested, but we are told that he "will probably surrender himself to the proper authorities if an investigation is deemed necessary." The *Austin Bulletin* gives an account of a disputation between a negro named Stone and Eddings at Girard, over a game of cards. "As the train stopped at the station," says the *Bulletin*, "our informant saw Eddings pull out a hatchet, raise it, and threaten that he would cut Stone's throat. Stone, who was then running, Stone turned and ran into a cornfield, where his lifeless body was found yesterday morning. We are informed that he never showed up again. He was shot at Girard yesterday morning. There were ten or twelve men on the streets of the village armed with shot guns." The *Giddings Tribune* tells of the brutal murder of a "latter" it adds: "The negro who was captured a few days since, suspected of committing the crime, confessed guilt, and was lynched by hanging. He was the only one of a large and excited assemblage of people. Elsewhere we learn that the lynchings keep pace pretty well with the murders. "As the train passed Benton," says the *Galveston News*, "the negroes were excited for the killing of young Langley had just been changed to a tree by a number of citizens, who took them out of the jail.

mail.	costs each, and the latter \$50 and costs.
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January. **\$16.50.**



[illegible]



Wagons! HOME ITEMS

Have Just Received a Car of the Celebrated Milburn Wagons!

FOR SALE!

Carriages, Stoves and Tinware of every description.

Chas. H. H. Store on 21 Street.

JOHN MATTHEIS CARPET HOUSE.

Carpets!

Wall Papers and Window Shades, Damask, Lace and Muslin Curtains.

J. C. OSWALD.

Wholesale Dealer in Bourbon and Rye Whiskies, Brandy, Gins, Wines and Cigars.

No. 8, Peace Opera House, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Minneapolis Marble Works

N. HERRICK & SON, MONUMENTAL, HEAD STONES &c.

PAINTING

HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, SHAKOPEE.

DR. H. LEWIS OFFICE FOR PRACTICE OF Medicine and Surgery.

G. A. DE TON'S DRUG STORE, CARVER INN.

A. C. LARSEN, Notary Public.

WAGONIA, MINN.

J. W. ARNTANDER, Attorney at Law.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

DEUTSCH WIRD VERSTANDEN.

HARNESS SHOP.

MINN.

DR. J. S. RICHARDSON, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

MINN.

NOTICE.

Notice to the public.

Proceedings County Board.

Chaska, December 1st 1874.

The Board of County Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Commr. Griffin the Board met pursuant to adjournment.

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MINNESOTA FARMERS' MUTUAL Fire Association.

OF MINNEAPOLIS.

Has now been in operation eight years and is a profitable one.

It is purely a farmers' company controlled by a board of over forty directors.

Its Principles are co-operative, each party insured paying only his proportion of the actual losses and expenses.

Patrons of Husbandry.

It has now passed under the control of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry.

Resolved that the resolution passed by this board at their session in June 1874 allowing M. Grimm the sum of \$600 damages on account of the laying out of the Carver and Victoria road over his land be rescinded.

On motion of Commr. Wessbecker the board adjourned sine die.

Attest: L. STRECKEN, Co. Auditor.

Death to Pain!

READER:—Pass me not by but read what I say, I will do you good.

It brings Rheumatism, Neuralgia, It causes Burns, Freezes, Chills, it produces Inflammations, Sore Throats, Diphtheria.

Go to your druggist and get a bottle of Bixby's Death to Pain, use it according to directions, use freely and it will give relief take back the empty bottle and get your money.

If your druggist does not keep it have him send to Noyes Bros. & Cutler, wholesale agents, St. Paul, or to L. Bixby, Owatonna Minn., Manufacturer and Proprietor.

CALL IN! CALL IN!

THE ST. PAUL HOUSE GROCERY STORE.

Lately opened opposite the Catholic Block.

All Groceries sold Cheap for Cash.

ATTENTION.

Holly-day and wedding parties, when you want good food, call on Peter Hild at his brewery where it can be furnished on the shortest notice.

WASHINGTON HOUSE.

CHASKA, MINN.

JOHN KERRER, Prop.

Board by the day or week for reasonable prices.

Garden City House.

CHASKA, MINN.

WM. BRINKHAUS, Prop.

NEW FURNITURE.

VARIETY STORE.

VAN ELOAN & DOLZ.

Young's Old Stand, 2d St.

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THE 'SILVER TONGUE' ORGANS.

The Best for Churches and Lodges, The Best for Sunday Schools.

The Best for Parlor and Vestries, The Best for Academies and Colleges.

The Best for Public Halls, The Best for Orchestra and Stage.

These instruments, which for swiftness of tone and elegance of appearance stand unequalled, have met with unprecedented success in every country and abroad.

MANUFACTURED BY E. P. NEBHAM & SON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

No. 112 1/2 and 113 1/2 East 2nd St. N. Y.

On reading and filing the petition of the said Frederick of Chaska, in the County of Carver and State of Minnesota, praying that the said Frederick be appointed administrator of the estate of the said Frederick.

In the matter of the Estate of Michael Frederick deceased.

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## Supplement.

## PRESIDENT GRANT'S MESSAGE.

Delivered to the Forty-Third Congress on the Afternoon of December 7, 1874.—A Review of National Affairs.

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

Since the convening of Congress one year ago the nation has undergone a season of

PROSTRACTION IN BUSINESS

and industries such as has not been witnessed with us for many years. Speculation

as to the causes for this prostration might be indulged in without profit, because

as many theories would be advanced as there would be independent writers, therefore I will call your attention only to

the fact and to some questions as to which it would seem there should be no disagreement. During this prostration two essential

elements of prosperity, namely, labor and capital, have been largely unemployed. Where security has

been undoubted, capital has been abundant at very moderate rates, and where labor has

been wanted it has been found in abundance at cheap rates compared with what

was demanded. Two great elements of prosperity, therefore, have not been denied as a third might be

added. Our soil and climate are unequalled within the limits of any civilized territory

under one nationality, for its variety of produce with which to feed and clothe a

people and in amount to spare to feed less favored people. Therefore with these facts in view it seems to me

that wise statesmanship at this session of Congress would dictate ignoring the past and

distributing in proper channels these great elements of prosperity to our people.

Our main

stated is the only element that can with always a sound currency enter into our affairs

to cause any continued depression in the industries and prosperity of our people. A

great conflict for national existence necessary for temporary purposes, the raising of

large sums of money from whatever source attainable. It was made necessary in

the wisdom of Congress, and I do not doubt their wisdom in the premises regarding the

necessity of the time, to devise a system of

NATIONAL CURRENCY

which proved to be impossible to keep on a

par with the recognized currency of the civilized world. This led to a period of speculation, involving an extravagance and luxury

not required for the happiness and prosperity of a people, and involving both

directly and indirectly foreign indebtedness, the currency being of such fluctuating value

as to be unsafe to hold for legitimate transactions and requiring money to become

subject of speculation in itself. These two causes, however, have involved us in a

foreign indebtedness and have placed in the hands of the borrower and lender, which should

be paid in coin, and according to the bond agreed upon when the debt was contracted

gold or its equivalent. The good faith of the government cannot be violated towards

its creditors as the national disaster should be encouraged.

Our commerce should be encouraged.

American ship building and its carrying capacity should be encouraged.

Markets for the products of the soil and manufactures, to the end that we may be

able to pay these debts. Where the market can be created for the sale of our

products, either of the soil or mines, or manufactures, of a new means is discovered

of utilizing our labor capital and labor to the advantage of the whole people.

But in my judgment the first step towards

accomplishing this object is to secure a currency good where civilization reigns; one

which it becomes superfluous with one people will find a market with some other

a currency which has its basis on the labor necessary to produce it, and which

will give it value. Gold and silver are now the recognized

mediums of exchange the civilized world over, and to this we should return with the

least practicable delay.

In view of the pledges of the American Congress when our present legal tender system

was adopted, and debt contracted, there should be no delay, certainly no unnecessary

delay in fixing, by legislation, a method by which we will return to specie payment.

For the accomplishment of this end, I invite your attention, I believe,

there can be no prosperous and permanent revival of business and industry until this policy is adopted with leg-

islation to carry it out looking to a return to a specie basis. It is easy to be conceived

that the debtor and speculative classes may think it of value to make a so-called money

abundant until they can throw a portion of their burdens upon others. But even so, I believe, would be disappointed in the

result if a course should be pursued which will keep in doubt the value of the legal

tender medium of exchange. A revival of productive industries is needed by all classes, by none more than the holders of property,

of whatever sort, with debts to liquidate from realization upon its sales. But in settling

that these two classes of citizens are to be benefited by expansion, would it be best

to give it? Would not the general loss be too great to justify such relief? Would it not be just as honest and

prudent to authorize each debtor to issue his own legal tender to the extent of his liabilities than to do this?

Would it not be safer for fear of over-issues by unscrupulous creditors, to say that all

debts and obligations are obliterated in the United States and now we will commence

new, each possessing all he has at the time free from incumbrance. These propositions

are too absurd to be entertained for a moment by thinking people. Every delay of resumption portends of this dishonesty. But the time now at last

arrives for the good work of redeeming our pledges to commence. It will never come, in my opinion, except by positive action by

Congress or by national disaster which will destroy, for a time at least, the credit of individuals and the States at large.

A sound currency must be reached, or the total bankruptcy of the credit and integrity

of the nation and of individuals. I believe it is in the power of Congress at this session

to devise such legislation as will renew confidence, revive all the industries, and set us on a career of prosperity to last for many

years and save the credit of the nation and of the people. Steps toward a return to a specie basis are the great requisites to this

devotion to be sought for end. There are others, which I may touch upon hereafter.

A nation desiring a currency below that of specie in value, labor under two great disadvantages:

First.—In having no use for the world's acknowledged medium of exchange, gold and silver. These are driven out of the country because there is no demand for their use.

Second.—The medium of exchange in use being of a fluctuating value, for after all it

is only worth just what it will purchase of gold and silver metals having an intrinsic value just in proportion to the honest labor it takes to produce them, a large margin must be allowed and profit by the manufacturer and producer. It is months from the date of production to the date of realization, and the risk of fluctuation in the value of that which is to be received in payment added. Hence the high price asked by protection to the foreign producer who receives nothing in exchange for the product of his skill and labor, except a currency good at a staple value the world over.

It seems to me that nothing is clearer than that the greater part of the burden of the existing prostration for the want of a sound financial system falls upon the workingman, who must alter all produce the wealth, and the salaried man who superintends and conducts the business. The burden falls upon them in two ways—by the deprivation of employment and by the decrease of the purchasing power of their salaries.

It is the duty of Congress to devise the methods of correcting the evils which have been allowed to exist, and not mine. But I will venture to suggest two or three things which seem to me as absolutely necessary to a return to specie payments, the first great requisite in a return to prosperity.

The legal tender clause to the law authorizing the issue of legal tender currency by the national government should be repealed, to take effect as to all contracts after a day fixed on, the repaying not to apply, however, to payments of salaries by the government or for other expenses now provided for by law to be paid in currency. In the interim pending between repeal and final resumption, provision should be made by which the Secretary of the Treasury can

issue gold as it may be necessary from time to time from

the date when specie resumption commences. To this might and should be

added a revenue sufficiently in excess of expenses to insure an accumulation of gold

livestock to sustain redemption. I commend this subject to your careful consideration, believing that a favorable solution is

attainable, and that reached by this Congress that the present and future generations will ever gratefully remember it as the

delivery from the thralldom of evil and disgrace.

FREE BANKING.

With resumption free banking may be authorized with safety, giving full protection

to all holders, who they have under existing laws. Indeed I would regard free

banking essential. It would give a deeper interest to the currency. As no currency would be required for the transaction of legitimate business, new banks would be started, and in turn banks would wind up their

business when it was found there was a superabundance of currency.

The experience and judgment of the people can best decide just how much currency

is required for the transaction of the business of the country. It is unnecessary to

the settlement of this question to Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury or the Executive.

Congress should make no law which should not make banking a monopoly by limiting

the amount of redemption to be authorized. Such importance do I attach to this subject

and so earnestly do I commend it to your attention that I give it prominence by introducing it at the beginning of this message.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

During the past year nothing has occurred to disturb the general friendliness and cordial

relations of the United States with other powers. The correspondence herewith submitted between this government and its diplomatic representatives to other countries

shows a satisfactory condition of all questions between the United States and other countries, and with few exceptions to which reference is hereafter made, the absence of any points of difference to be adjusted.

The notice directed by the resolution of Congress of June 17, 1874, to be given to the

between the United States and Belgium, has been given, and the treaty will accordingly terminate on the 1st day of July, 1875. The

convention would retain to Belgium vessels entering the ports of the United States.

Belgium, and to our own vessels.

Other features of the convention have proved satisfactory and have led to cultivation of mutually beneficial commercial

intercourse and friendly relations between the two countries. I hope that negotiations which have been instituted will result in the celebration of another treaty which may tend to the interest of both countries.

Our relations with China continue friendly. During the past year the fear of hostility

between Japan and China, growing out of the landing of an armed force of the island of Formosa by the latter, has occasioned uneasiness. It is earnestly to be hoped that difficulties arising from this cause, will be adjusted, and that the advance of civilization in these countries may not be retarded by a state of war.

In consequence of the part taken by certain citizens of the United States in this expedition, our representatives in those countries have been instructed to impress

upon the governments of China and Japan the firm intention of this country to maintain strict neutrality in the event of hostilities, and carefully prevent any infraction of the law on the part of our citizens.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

In connection with this subject I call the attention of Congress to a generally conceded

fact, that the great proportion of Chinese immigrants who come to our shores, do not come voluntarily to make their homes with

us, and their labor productive of general prosperity, but come under contract with

head men who own them almost absolutely. In a worse form does it apply to Chinese women. Hardly a perceptible per cent. of them

perform any honorable labor; they are brought for base purposes and are disgraced to the communities where settled and to the degradation of the youth of those localities. It is with pleasure that I legislate against it, with my pleasure as well as duty to enforce any regulation to secure so desirable an end.

RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

It is hoped that negotiations between the government of Japan and the treaty powers

looking to the further opening of the Empire and to the removal of serious restrictions upon trade and travel may soon produce the result desired, which cannot fail to

enure to the benefit of all the parties. Having on previous occasions submitted to the consideration of Congress the propriety of

the release of the Japanese government from the further payment of indemnity under the convention of October, 1864, and as no action had been taken

therein it became my duty to regard the obligations of the convention as in force, and

as the other powers interested have received their portion of the indemnity in full, the minister of the United States in Japan

has, in behalf of this government, received the remainder of the amount due to the United States under the convention of Simoda. I submit the propriety of applying the income or a part, not the whole, of

this fund, to the education

in the Japanese language of a number of young men to be under obligations to serve the government for a specified time as interpreters at the legation and consulates in Japan. A limited number of Japanese youths might at the same time be educated on the following terms:—A mutual benefit would result to both governments. The importance of having competent and familiar with the language of Japan to act as interpreters and in other capacities connected with the legation and consulates in that country, cannot readily be overestimated.

CLAIMS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

The amount awarded to the government of Great Britain by the mixed commission organized under the provisions of the

treaty of Washington in settlement of the claims of British subjects arising from acts committed between April 18, 1864, and

April 9, 1868, became payable under the terms of the treaty within the past year and was paid upon the 1st day of September, 1874. In this connection I may recom-

mendation made at the opening of the last session of Congress that a special court be

created to hear and determine all claims of citizens against the United States arising from acts committed against their persons or property during the insurrection. It appears

from the report that an opportunity should be offered to the citizens of other States to present their claims as well as those British

subjects whose claims were not admissible under the late commission to the early decision of some competent tribunal. To this

and I recommend the necessary legislation to organize a court to dispose of the claims of aliens of the nature referred to in an

equitable and satisfactory manner as to the claims of the United States and the departments from the consideration of these questions.

THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

The legislation necessary to extend the Colony of Newfoundland, certain articles of the treaty of Washington of the 8th day

of May, 1871, having been approved by the Senate and passed by the House of Representatives in behalf of the United States and Great Britain on the 29th

day of May last and was duly promulgated the following day, copy of the proclamation is transmitted herewith.

BOUNDARY SURVEY.

A copy of the report of the Commission appointed under the act of March 19, 1872,

for surveying and marking the boundary between the United States and the British possessions, that are Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, is herewith transmitted. I am happy to announce that

the field work of this survey has been completed and the entire line from the northwest corner of the Lake of the Woods to the

summit of the Rocky Mountains has been run and marked upon the surface of the earth. It is believed that the amount remaining undisposed of of the appropriation

made at the last session of Congress will be sufficient to complete the office work. I recommend that the authority of Congress be

given to use the unexpended balance of the appropriation in the completion of the work of the commission in making their report and printing the necessary maps.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The court known as the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, created by an

act of Congress last session, has organized and commenced its work, and it is to be hoped the claims admissible under the provisions of that act may be speedily ascertained and paid. It has been deemed advisable

to exercise the discretion conferred upon the executive to suspend the claims.

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

There has been no material change in our relations with independent States of this

hemisphere which would tend to disturb the general friendliness and cordial

relations of the United States with other powers. The correspondence herewith submitted between this government and its diplomatic representatives to other countries

shows a satisfactory condition of all questions between the United States and other countries, and with few exceptions to which reference is hereafter made, the absence of any points of difference to be adjusted.

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sympathy and must be accepted as perhaps a cause of some delay. A speedy settlement, in part at least, of the questions between these governments is hoped. In the meantime waiting the results of immediately pending negotiations I defer further and fuller communication on the subject of the relations of this country and Spain.

THE RIGHT OF EXPATRIATION.

I have again to call the attention of Congress to the unsatisfactory condition of existing laws with reference to the election of

citizens of the United States. Congress by the act of the 27th of July, 1868, asserted the abstract right of expatriation as a fundamental principle of this government.

Notwithstanding such assertion and the necessity of frequent application of the principle, no legislation has been had defining

what acts or formalities should work expatriation, or when a citizen shall be deemed to have renounced his citizenship. The importance of such definition is

obvious. The representatives of the United States in foreign countries are continually

called upon to lead their aid and the protection of the United States to persons concerning the good faith or

relative birth or citizenship of there is at least a great question. In some cases the provisions of the treaty furnish some guide. In

others it seems left to the persons claiming the benefit of citizenship while living in foreign countries, contributing in no manner

to the support of the United States, and without the intention at any time to return and undertake these

duties, how of duties of citizens of the United States simply as a shield from the performance of the obligations of citizenship. Where

the United States has citizens residing in foreign countries; or of American women who have married aliens;

or of American citizens residing in foreign countries who are not regulated by treaty

and are liable to be frequent, the difficult question of the person claiming the benefit of citizenship while living in foreign countries, contributing in no manner

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represented by an officer of the post office department of much experience and qualification for the position. A convention for the establishment of an international post union was agreed upon by the delegates of the countries represented, subject to the approval of the proper authorities of those countries. I respectfully suggest your attention to the report of the Postmaster General, and to his suggestions in regard to an equitable adjustment of the question of compensation to railroads for carrying the mails.

#### AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Your attention will be drawn to the unsettled condition of affairs in some of the Southern States. On the 14th of September last the governor of Louisiana called upon me, as provided by the constitution and laws of the United States, to aid in suppressing domestic violence in that State. This call was made in view of a proclamation issued on that day by D. B. Penn, stating that he was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1872, and calling upon the militia of the State to arm, assemble and drive from power the usurpers, as he designated the officers of the State government. On the next day I issued my proclamation, commanding the insurgents to disperse within five days from the date thereof. I subsequently learned that on that day they had taken forcible possession of the State House. Troops were taken by me to support the existing and recognized State government, but before the expiration of the five days the insurgents, by an insubordinate movement, had locally abandoned, and the officers of the State government, with some minor exceptions, resumed their positions. Considering that the present State administration of Louisiana has been the only government in that State for nearly two years, that it has been tacitly acknowledged and acquiesced in as such by Congress, and more than once expressly recognized by me, I regarded it as my clear duty, when legally called upon for that purpose, to prevent its overthrow by an armed mob, under the pretense of fraud and irregularity in the election of 1872. I have heretofore called the attention of Congress to this subject, stating that on account of the frauds and forgeries committed at said election, and because it never legally expressed its will, it was impossible to tell thereby who were chosen. But from the best sources of information at my command I have always believed that the present State officers received a majority of the legal votes actually cast at that election. I repeat what I said in my message of February 18th, 1873, that in the event of no action by Congress I must continue to recognize the government heretofore recognized by me.

I regret to say that at the late election decided indications appeared in some localities of acts of violence and intimidation to deprive citizens of the freedom of the ballot because of their political opinions. Bands of men masked and armed made their appearance. White Leagues and other societies were formed, large quantities of arms and ammunition were imported and distributed to these organizations. Military drills with menacing demonstrations were held, and with all these, murders committed were committed to spread terror among those whose political action was to be suppressed. If possible by these intolerant and criminal proceedings. In some places colored laborers were compelled to work according to the wishes of their employers under threats of discharge, if they acted otherwise—and there are too many instances in which, when these threats were disregarded, they were remorselessly executed by white mobs. I understand that the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution was made to prevent this or a like state of things, and the act of March 21, 1875, was passed to enforce its provisions; the object of this being to guarantee to all citizens the right to vote and to protect them in the full enjoyment of that right.

Enjoined by the Constitution to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and convinced by uncontroverted evidence that violations of said act had been committed, and that a widespread and flagrant disregard of the law had been manifested, officers were instructed to prosecute the offenders, and troops were stationed at convenient points to aid this territory, if necessary, in the performance of their official duties. Complaints are made of this interference, by the federal authority, but if the aid agent, agent and act do not provide for such interference, under the circumstances as above stated, then they are without meaning, force or effect, and the whole scheme of colored disfranchisement is worse than a mockery, and little better than a crime.

Possibly Congress may find it due to truth and justice to ascertain by means of a commission, whether the facts were as stated, or the reports thereof were manufactured for the occasion.

The whole number of troops in the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Maryland and Virginia at the time of the election were 4,092. This number the garrisons of all the forts from the Delaware to the Gulf of Mexico.

Another trouble has arisen in Arkansas. Article 120 of the Constitution of the State, which was adopted in 1868, and upon the approval of which by Congress the State was restored to representation as one of the States of the Union, provides that in effect that before any of the amendments proposed to this constitution shall become a part thereof, they shall be passed by two successive assemblies and then submitted to and ratified by a majority of the voters of the State voting thereon. The 11th of May, 1874, the Governor convened an extra session of the general assembly of the State, which on the 18th of the same month passed an act providing for a convention to frame a new constitution, the schedule of which provided for the election of an entire new set of State officers, in a manner contrary to the then existing laws of the State. On the 13th of October, 1874, this constitution, as therein provided, was submitted to the people for their approval or rejection, and, according to the election returns, was approved by a large majority of those qualified to vote thereon, and at the same election persons were chosen to fill the State, county and township offices. The Governor elected in 1872 for the term of four years turned over his office to the Governor chosen under the new constitution, whereupon the Lieutenant Governor, also elected for the term of four years, claiming to act as Governor, and alleging that said proceedings, by which the new constitution was made and a new set of officers elected, were unconstitutional and illegal and void, called upon me as provided in section 4, article 4 of the constitution, to protect the State against domestic violence.

As Congress is now investigating the political affairs of Arkansas, I have declined to interfere. The whole subject of executive interference with the affairs of a State is repugnant to public opinion, to the feeling of those who, from their official capacity, must be used in such intervention, and to him or those who must direct it. Unless most clearly on the side of law, such interference becomes a crime. With the law to support it it is condemned without a hearing. I desire therefore that all necessity for executive direction in local affairs may become unnecessary and obsolete.

I invite the attention, not of Congress, but of the people of the United States, to the causes and effects of these unhappy questions. Was there not a disposition on the side to magnify the wrongs and outrages, and on the other side to belittle them or justify them. If public opinion could be directed to a correct survey of what is, and what is being wrong and aiding the proper authorities in punishing it, a better rule of conduct would be created, and the source would have that peace which would leave the States free indeed to regulate their own domestic affairs.

I believe that on the part of our citizens of the Southern States—the better part of them—there is a disposition to be law-abiding and to do no violence either to individuals or the laws existing; but do they do right in ignoring the existence of violence and bloodshed, in resistance to constituted authority. I sympathize with their prostrate condition and would do all in my power to relieve them. I acknowledge that in some instances they have had most trying governments to live under, and very oppressive ones in the way of taxation for nominal improvements, not giving benefits equal to the hardships imposed. It is impossible to claim themselves entirely irresponsible for this condition. They cannot. Violence has been rampant in some localities and has further been justified or denied by those who could have prevented it. The theory is that the State authorities fail to give protection. This is a great mistake. While I remain executive, all the laws of Congress and provisions of the constitution, including the amendments added thereto, will be enforced with vigor, but with regret that they should have added our lot or title to executive duties and powers.

Let there be fairness in the discussion of Southern questions. The advocates of both all political parties giving honest, truthful reports of occurrences, condemning the wrong and upholding the right, and soon all will be well. Under existing conditions, the negro votes the Republican ticket because he knows better than a poor white man that a poor white man is not a citizen, not because he agrees with the great principles of state which separate parties, but because generally he is opposed to Negro rule. This is a most delusive. Treat the negro, as a citizen and voter, as he is and must remain, and soon the color line, but on principle, and we shall have no complaint of sectional interference.

The report of the Attorney General contains valuable recommendations relating to the administration of justice in the courts of the United States to which I invite your attention. I respectfully suggest to Congress the propriety of increasing the number of judicial districts in the United States to eleven, the present number being nine, and the creation of two additional judges. The territory to be traversed by the circuit judges is so great, and the business of the courts so steadily increasing, it is growing more and more impossible for them to keep up with the business requiring their attention. Whether this involves the necessity of adding two more judges to the Supreme Court to the present number I submit to the judgment of Congress.

The attention of Congress is invited to the report of the Secretary of the Interior, and to the legislation asked for by him, in order to protect the interests of our people are more intimately connected with this Department than any of the other Departments of the Government. Its duties have been added to from time to time until they have become so onerous, that without the most perfect efficiency and order it will be impossible for any Secretary of the Interior to keep track of all official transactions having his sanction and approval. His name, and for which he is held personally responsible. The policy adopted for the management of Indian Affairs is known as the peace policy, has been adhered to with most beneficial results. It is confidently hoped that a few months will see the completion of the recommendations of the Secretary for the extension of the homestead laws to the Indians and for some sort of territorial government for the Indian territory. A great majority of the Indians occupying this territory are believed to be incapable of maintaining their rights against the more civilized and enlightened man. They are all old persons, who, therefore, should protect them in their homes and property for a period of years, until they are able to take care of themselves. The report of the Secretary of the Interior, herewith attached, gives much interesting statistical information, which I abstain from giving an abstract of, but refer you to the report itself.

PENNSYLVANIA. The act of Congress providing the oath which pensioners must subscribe to before drawing their pensions, and off from this bounty a few survivors of the war of 1812, residing in the Southern States. I have been asked to restore the bounty to all such. The number of persons whose names would be restored to the list of pensioners is not large. They are all old persons who could have taken no part in the rebellion, and the services for which they were awarded pensions were in defense of the whole country.

THE CENTENNIAL. The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture herewith contains suggestions of much interest to the general public and refers to the approaching centennial and the part this department is ready to take in it. I feel that the nation at large is interested in having this exposition a success and commend to Congress such action as will secure a greater general interest in it. Already foreign nations have signified their intention to be represented at it. It may be expected that every civilized nation will be represented.

THE CIVIL SERVICE. The rules adopted to improve the civil service of the government have been adhered to as closely as has been practicable with the opposition with which they met. The effect of it has been favorable to the whole, and has tended to the elevation of the service; but it is impracticable to maintain them without the direct and positive support of Congress. Generally the support which this reform receives is from those who give it their support only to find fault when the rules are apparently departed from. Removals from office, without preferring charges against parties removed are frequently cited as departures from the rules adopted, and the removal of those against whom charges are made by irresponsible persons, and without grounds, is also often condemned as a violation of them. Under these circumstances, therefore, I announce that if Congress adjourns without positive legislation on the subject of civil service reform, I will regard such action as a disapproval of the system, and will abandon it except so far as to require examinations for certain appointments to determine their fitness. Competitive examinations will be abandoned. The gentlemen who have given their services without compensation as members of the board to devise rules and regulations for the government of the civil service of the country, have shown much zeal and earnestness in their work, and to them, as well as to myself, it will be a

source of mortification if it is to be thrown away. But I repeat that it is impossible to carry this system to a successful issue without the general approval and assistance of Congress, and positive law to support it.

LABOR AND CAPITAL. I have stated that the elements of the property of the nation, capital, labor, skilled and unskilled, and products of the soil, still remain unutilized to direct the employment of these is a problem requiring the most serious attention of Congress. If employment can be given to all labor offering itself, prosperity necessarily follows. I have expressed the opinion, and repeat it, that the first requisite to the accomplishment of this end is the substitution of a sound currency in place of one of a fluctuating value. This secured, there are many interests that might be fostered to the great profit of both labor and capital. How to induce capital to employ labor is the question.

THE SUBJECT OF CHEAP TRANSPORTATION has occupied the attention of Congress. New light on this question will without doubt be given by the committee appointed by the last Congress to investigate and report upon the subject.

SHIP BUILDING, and particularly of iron steamship building, is of vast importance to our national prosperity. The United States is now paying \$1,000,000 per annum for foreign tonnage and passage on foreign shipments to be carried abroad and expended in the employment and support of other people's vessels, estimating on the tonnage and travel of each respectively. It is to be regretted that this disparity in the carrying trade exists, and to correct it I would be willing to see a great departure from the usual course of the government in supporting what might usually be termed private enterprise.

It does not suggest as a remedy a direct subsidy to American steamship lines, but I would suggest the direct effect of ample compensation to the United States for the use of the Atlantic seaboard cities and the continent to American owned and American built steamers, and would extend the liberty to vessels carrying mails to South American States and to Central America, Mexico, and would pursue the same policy on the Pacific sea ports to foreign ports on the Pacific. It might be demanded that vessels built for this service should come up to a standard fixed by legislation in tonnage, speed and all other qualities, looking to the possibility of the government requiring them at some time for war purposes. The right, also, of taking possession of them in such emergency should be provided. The suggestions, believing them worthy of consideration in all seriousness, affecting all sections and all interests alike. If anything better can be done to direct the country into a course of general prosperity, no one will be more ready than I to second the plan.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Forwarded herewith will be found the report of the commissioners appointed under an act of Congress, approved June 20, 1874, to wind up the affairs of the District government. It will be seen from the report that the total debt of the District of Columbia, less securities on hand and available, is the bonded debt issued prior to July 1, 1874, of \$8,384,844.43; three hundred and sixty-five bonds under the act of Congress of June 20, 1874, of \$2,098,168.73; certificates of the board of audit for \$1,770,226.40; total \$12,253,239.56. The special improvement assessments chargeable to private property in excess of any amount assessed under the act of June 20, 1874, of \$1,614,054.37, less the Chesapeake & Ohio canal bonds of \$75,000.00, and the Washington bonds of \$100,000.00, leaving the sinking fund \$1,748,054.37, leaving the actual bonded debt, less available securities, \$12,253,239.56. In addition to this, there are claims preferred against the government of the district for amounts in arrears of taxes, of which the greater part will probably be rejected. This sum, with no more property to be included in the debt of the district government than can the thousands of sums against the general government be included as a portion of the national debt. But the aggregate sum thus stated includes some \$1,000,000 of the debt of the District of Columbia. The act of Congress of November 29th, 1874, containing an appropriation of \$200,000 to the District of Columbia government and the District of Columbia in respect to the payment of the principal and interest on the 4-8-80 bonds. Therefore in computing with precision the bonded debt of the District of the aggregate sum above stated, as respects the 4-8-80 bonds now issued, the outstanding certificates of the board of audit and the unadjusted claims pending before the board should be reduced to the extent of the amount to be appropriated to the United States government in the act of June 20th, 1874. I especially invite your attention to the recommendation of the commissioners of the sinking fund relative to the antiquity of the act of June 20th, 1874, the interest on the district bonds and the consolidation of the indebtedness to date. I feel much indebted to the gentlemen who consented to leave their private affairs, and come from a distance, to attend to the business of this district, and for the able and satisfactory manner in which it has been conducted. I am sure their services will be generally appreciated by the entire country.

It will be seen from the accompanying report of the board of health, that the sanitary condition of the District is very satisfactory. In my opinion the District of Columbia should be regarded as the ground of the National Capital, in which the entire people are interested. I do not allude to this to urge generous appropriations to the District, but to draw the attention of Congress in framing a law for the moraine of the District to the magnificent scale on which the city was planned by the founders of the government, the manner in which, for ornamental purposes, the streets and avenues were laid out, to the proportion of the property actually possessed by the general government, and to the proportion of the expenses and improvements to be borne by the general government in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and the country should be carefully and equitably defined.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER. In accordance with section 30 of the act approved June 22d, 1874, I appointed a board to make a survey of the mouth of the Mississippi river with a view to determine the best method of obtaining and maintaining a depth of water sufficient for the purposes of commerce, and in accordance with an act to provide for the appointment of a Commission of Engineers to report a plan for the protection of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi river subject to inundation, I appointed a commission of engineers. Neither board has yet completed its labors. When their reports are received they will be forwarded to Congress without delay.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 7, 1874.

Mrs. McLean, of Pleasant Lake, Stearns county, fell from a wagon Saturday, the 29th ult., breaking her neck, causing death a short time afterward.

#### A BOAT RACE. Why Should Not Women Swim?—A Reminiscence of Lake George.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

Is there any reason why women should not swim? Miss Bennett, the instructress of the free swimming baths, seems this year to have had no end of promising pupils, and at Newport and Long Branch the number of ladies able to buffet with the waves was notably on the increase. Boston is prominent in producing ladies who are admirable swimmers. Many of these ladies, in case of an accident, could not only take the best care of themselves, but they have gone so far as to instruct themselves how to save those ignorant of swimming. This spring a notable case occurred where a young woman from an interior town in Massachusetts saved a lad of 17 from drowning, plunging into a swift-running river, "accustomed as she was," and diving twice under water before accomplishing the rescue. It is worth recording that, the fact having been reported to the officials of the town where the incident happened, it was proposed to have a medal presented to her. "Taking the whole thing in a matter-of-fact way, the young lady refused, not wishing to attract any notoriety to herself; but the ladies of the village—her weaker sisters, in a physical sense—in lieu of a modest toilet, somewhat damaged by the immersion, gave the brave girl a handsome dress and an entire new wardrobe.

We are inclined to think that we could dispense with a trifle of botany, or physics, or chemistry, providing our daughters could better breast the waves. One pleasant day this summer, standing among a group of ladies on the boat-slip at Lake George, the wind was blowing freshly, when suddenly a lace shawl was whisked off a pretty girl's shoulders, and carried by the breeze into the lake. Now, had it been a lily much desired by our lady-love, we might have, twenty-five years ago, swaded into the water (first having insured ourselves of its depth), or, by means of a long pole, obtained the coveted flower. There was not a boat on the slip, and feeling provoked at the accident, and our want of gallantry, we watched that drowning scarf, now drifting fully fifty yards away from us. "It's really dreadful," said the fair owner of the lace, "there goes the horrid thing. It is sadly out of taste to mention what it cost, but that stupid scarf cost—dear me! all my savings of six months to purchase at Stewart's. Provoking thing! I'm going to have a good cry over it. There now," and the speaker did indulge in a few genuine tears. "It was \$75," she added, between her sobs.

"Was that all?" said another lady in a most unsympathetic way. "I declare I thought it was cotton lace." "That is a remark quite unbecoming," replied the loser of the shawl, "and is adding insult to injury. There."

"Only did it, dear, to teach you to use a pin or something to hold the scarf with, and not to wear such a lace shawl after breakfast. But it's all right."

"What's all right, Madam?" rather sharply retorted the aggrieved one, considerably nettled.

"It's all right, for I am going to get your shawl for you, since nobody else will," and here the speaker looked at us. "Oh, you are excused; men of certain age are not expected to be heroic," and saying this, before we could stop her, she had gone down the slippery boat-steps, had waded up to her waist, and now was out of her depth, and was swimming as lustily as a Sandwich Island girl toward the shore. Presently she was up to it, when she caught it, and with a woman's coquetry, swimming with one hand, with the other had converted the lace into a turban, which she wound round her head.

I recollect to the antiquity of the act of June 20th, 1874, the interest on the district bonds and the consolidation of the indebtedness to date. I feel much indebted to the gentlemen who consented to leave their private affairs, and come from a distance, to attend to the business of this district, and for the able and satisfactory manner in which it has been conducted. I am sure their services will be generally appreciated by the entire country.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

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movements fall signally in this particular. How are women who are always whining and ailing to take any higher position in the human family? I tell you, much as we despise materialistic ideas, and hold aloft the immaterial—brain over body—fists are too often trumps. Now to the case in point: I should by no means have gone overboard after that young lady's shawl if I had not been in my morning dress. That, you say, is a non sequitur, but our actions are mostly relative. A precious scolding I received in lieu of a reward from my lord and master, and perhaps I deserved it. But don't you think if more of the young women could swim, or even walk decently, or shoot bows and arrows, or skate more, they would be better off? Don't you read now a great many books written by intelligent women which have sick headache and dyspepsia sticking out in every line? Of course, now it is too late to cure them. But, suppose in early life, if only two energetic male friends, her brothers, had tucked that intellectual girl under their arms, and clapped on her feet a pair of thick-soled shoes, and taken her a spin of three or four miles a day over the fields—don't you fancy that young person would have been wonderfully improved physically and mentally?

"Of course you do," we replied. "Are you not rather stronger in the theory than in the practice?" the lady rather maliciously inquired. "You write about these matters occasionally, I suppose; but do you carry them out in regard to your daughter?"

"We can criticize the male between stools," we replied, "but, if our life depended on it, could not make one."

"I will tell you what I will do. Tomorrow morning I will wager you just a pair of gloves that I can take any husband in a boat, and you may take any lady you please, not under 110 pounds, and I will row you half a mile into the lake."

How could we decline the wager?

That evening, however, we telegraphed to New York for a pair of 6-1-4 gloves. We came in a glorious second. We might have won had our young lady coxswain trimmed boat, but she insisted on seeing the reflection of the clouds on the lake, assuring us it was a *stunner*; she was anxious to fix in her mind, in case a dress pattern of a similar hue was ever put before her. We were beaten a good many boat-lengths. Our competitor had every advantage. The lady's dead weight—her husband—sat motionless in the stern reading a book. He had certainly been well trained.

#### Value of the Soul.

Truth is the gem to which all that sparkles on the dress is dross and paste. Purity is the pearl, put into no bracelet or ring. It is the soul, whose loss cannot be reckoned as you reckon fortunes swept away in a financial whirlwind, or consumed in some terrific fire. It is said the ancients made a star, one of the seven we call Pleiades, sparkling a setting of diamonds in the blue shroud of the midnight sky. But the fall of such a star would raise less lament in heaven, than when sincerity, honesty, a good name falls from the firmament of the humblest soul. We talk of saving the soul. Have we a soul, among our possessions, left? and how much that we dare call our own? Soul, except as an article of merchandise, is not so common. A man of soul we do not meet, every day. In the street, in the social circle, in the assembly, truth, honor and beauty, which the eye or ear or understanding cannot behold or contain, it is as a precious gem or amber, which the richest growth of human nature is required to form. It is the honey of a man in this hive of his body. It is the blossom and bright consummate flower, which this coarse stem of flesh has the privilege to unfold; and we say justly of mean and selfish people, that they have no soul, only a latent capacity, potentiality or possibility of soul.—C. A. Bartol.

#### A Child's Faith Decided.

(New York Weekly.)

A singular case came up for adjudication in the Kings county Supreme Court yesterday before Judge Tappan. In September last Mrs. Anna T. Kiernan, a widow, died leaving five children, one of whom she gave to her sister, Mrs. Dora F. Smith of Tremont, Westchester county. Another, a boy of 19, is working in New York, and the other three were put in a Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in Brooklyn, by the Rev. J. F. Duffy, a Catholic priest attached to the Sydney Place Church, who claims that Mrs. Kiernan gave him sole control of the children at the time of her death, and who was duly appointed their guardian. Mrs. Smith was a Catholic, but is now a Protestant, and was educating the child in that faith, while the mother of the children died a Catholic. A referee was ordered, and the referee reported in favor of giving the child to the priest as a question of law. The child sat clinging to her aunt in court and did not want to leave her, and the aunt sat sobbing over the child. The parting was softened as much as possible by the court and legal guardian.

—A lady walking on a Boston street, the other day, suddenly met a man who was coming around a corner, in such a manner that a cigar in his mouth struck her in the eye, leaving a mark that she will carry all her life, and she would like to know if there is no law by which she can obtain redress.

—"Halo" bonnets probably derive their name from the exclamation of husbands when they see the bill.

—A lady walking on a Boston street, the other day, suddenly met a man who was coming around a corner, in such a manner that a cigar in his mouth struck her in the eye, leaving a mark that she will carry all her life, and she would like to know if there is no law by which she can obtain redress.



## MISSING ISSUE

Date: Dec 17 1874















## Wagons! HOME ITEMS

Have Just Received a Car  
Load of the Celebrated  
Milburn Wagons!

FOR SALE!

Hardware, Stores and Tinware of Every  
description.

CHASKA MINN.

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CARPET  
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To the trade throughout the State,  
we can furnish goods in our line cheap  
er than ever before offered by any house  
in the state.

Salesroom No. 44 and 46 W. Third  
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WHOLESALE DEALER IN

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kie, Brandies, Gins,  
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N. HERRICK & SON,  
Manufacturers of  
MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES &c.  
800-1000 N. 3rd St. Between 3rd & 4th Sts.  
Work delivered and set up by one of the firm.  
Chaska or Carver without a

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HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE AND  
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All orders left at E. G. Hall & Co's  
Drug Store, Chaska Minn. will be promptly at-  
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Will acknowledge and make out Deeds,  
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sonable.

J. W. ARNTANDER,

Attorney at Law.

Brackets Block, Rooms 6 & 7.

MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA.

has opened a Branch office in Chaska, with  
Judge Sargent, where he can be found every  
Saturday.

DEUTSCH WIRD GESPROCHEN.

MR. ARNTANDER IS SWEDISH ADVOKAT.

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The undersigned has on hand a large  
assortment of harnesses of all kinds, which  
he will sell cheap for cash. Good harness  
from \$25 to \$40. Repairing done on short  
notice. Those wishing a set of harness  
had better call on him before going else-  
where.

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Office Opposite the Old Cath. Church.

Chaska services to the surrounding country,  
and prepared to treat thoroughly all Chronic  
&c. especially Liver and Lung diseases.

NOTICE.

Payments for back subscription to the Herald  
must be made at once. We are very much in  
need of money and are consequently obliged to  
call on all those indebted to us up.

## HERALD AGENT CALVER - G. A. DuToit

REDUCTION IN FARE.

The M. & St. L. Road, has reduced the fare  
to Minneapolis to one dollar.

Minneapolis & St. Louis  
Railway.

Trains going North, depart,  
1:00 P. M.  
3:00 P. M.  
5:00 P. M.  
7:00 P. M.  
S. W. LISK, Agent.

Hastings & Dakota Ry.  
Time Table.

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Bitten.—We are informed that our  
old friend Tom Newman of Carver, was  
badly bitten by his own dog in the hand  
last Saturday evening. Tom our ad-  
vice is to keep a sharp "look out" on  
that animal after this.

Crowded.—Our stores are crowd-  
ed now from morning until night. It  
is just before the holidays, you know.

Prof. Thomas and Miss DuToit,  
teachers of our public school, furnished  
and trimmed a tree, with presents, re-  
wards &c. for the scholars on Wednes-  
day afternoon last. It was a pleasant  
affair and the teachers were duly  
thanked &c.

Raffles for turkeys &c. are plenty  
in Chaska, no less than four last week  
and a full dozen on hand for this.

The claims against the estate of  
H. Young, deceased, allowed by the  
Commissioners, amount to \$25 138.86.

Turkeys, Turkeys.—A grand  
raffle at Wm. Brinkhaus' hotel, this  
Thursday evening.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

WASHINGTON HOUSE.

D. O'Brien, C. E. Halbert, J. R.  
Webb, C. F. Heere, F. J. Heydenstend  
A. A. Riehm, St. Paul; S. Henry and  
wife, Belle Plais; G. A. DuToit, City;  
R. Buchanan, Frazer City; P. Fidler,  
J. Maerz, Waconia; J. L. McDonald,  
Chicago; F. H. Kranz, Shakopee; R.  
Foster, J. H. Stokney, C. Wilcox, C. A.  
Somersberry, L. H. Hippe, Minneapolis;  
C. Bornstein, Eu. Route; M. F. Lienau,  
C. H. Lienau Waterbury; M. Coushain,  
Stillwater; M. H. Palmer, Stillwater; F.  
Wommer, Carver; D. A. Brown, Shak-  
opee.

CONVEYANCE OF REAL ESTATE ON  
RECORD FROM DEC. 9th TO  
DEC. 16th A. D. 1874.

W. Deed, Minn. Valley R. R. Co. to  
P. O'Day neq. S. 17 T. 14 R. 25 \$1,800  
W. Deed, P. O'Day to T. O'Day 60 ac-  
res in neq. S. 17 T. 14 R. 25 400.  
W. Deed, E. Martin to J. Bennett &  
J. Knapp neq. S. 8 T. 16 R. 25 550.  
W. Deed, P. Campbell to N. S. Holm-  
green neq. S. 23 T. 17 R. 27 215.

Carver Items.

Capt. W. H. Mills, the gentlemanly  
agent of the Minneapolis road, has been  
confined to his room for a few days, on  
account of a severe rheumatic attack, but  
we are glad to see that he is able to be  
at his office again.

A. J. Greer, Principal of the Carver  
school, has gone home to spend the hol-  
idays, and "see his mother," as he said  
when leaving. Yes—his mother—  
that's good?

The firm of Ginter & Bristle, dealers  
in Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions &c.  
has been dissolved by mutual consent.  
M. J. Ginter retiring. And L. Bengt-  
son a young man well known in the  
county, of good business qualifications,  
honest and honorable respects, has be-  
come associated with Mr. Bristle, and  
they will hereafter carry on the busi-  
ness at the old stand, we be speak for  
the firm of "Bristle & Bengtson" suc-  
ceeds.

Lucien Warner of Chaska has been  
purchasing from our merchants, near-  
ly all the pork that has been bought  
here for two weeks past. He ships it  
to Chicago.

M. J. Ginter, will not leave town but  
intends engaging a some kind of busi-  
ness here soon. Glad to hear it.

H. R. Deany is doing a fine trade in  
the hardware line, he carries a fine  
stock of goods, and sells at a small prof-  
it, when wanting any thing in his line,  
Give him a call.

A. Knoblauch is paying cash for  
wheat, and getting lots of it.

Capt. Mills at the Minneapolis de-  
pot is paying the highest price for  
wheat and pork, and is also selling lum-  
ber very cheap.

Personal.—J. J. Dougherty spent the  
sabbath with his parents.

Judge Warner was up in Wright Co.  
a portion of last week.

Supt. Benson has been occupied most  
of the time for the last six weeks, in  
visiting schools, and examining teachers.  
He will soon be through, then for a "vis-  
iting spell."

Co. Treasurer Hassenstab will soon  
make his "January calls," in the differ-  
ent towns of the county. Get ready for  
him.

We notice by the Herald that the  
firm of Lagerstrom, Skog & Co. of Be-  
ver Creek, has been dissolved by the  
retirement of A. L. Skog and A. J.  
Lagerstrom.

Mr. Lagerstrom we understand will  
continue the business, which is in a  
prosperous condition.

Mr. Carlson takes charge of his mill  
again, which will be good news to the  
farmers in the settlement. He is an  
"honest miller," and makes first class  
flour.

Mr. Skog, will devote his time to oth-  
er duties.

There is to be a grand ball at the  
Hall on New Year, under the auspices  
of the "Swedish Reading Society."  
A general invitation is extended to all.  
Good music has been engaged, and a  
good time will be had. It cannot fail  
of being a success, when under the  
charge of such men as we see upon the  
programme viz: A. P. Peterson, F.  
E. DuToit, Christ Gertz, Chas. Johnson,  
John Enquist, J. S. Nelson, Aug. Tir-  
sell and others. Turn out all, we guar-  
antee you a splendid time.

## TAX NOTICE.

The Tax Duplicate for the year A. D. 1874 is now placed in my hands  
for collection and I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose  
of collecting said Taxes for the year 1874.

In Hollywood Town at the election poll on Monday the 4th day of Jan.  
A. D. 1875.

In Watertown at the Drug Store on Tuesday and Wednesday the 5th  
and 6th of January A. D. 1875.

In Waconia, at Macleod's Hotel on Thursday the 7th day of January A.  
D. 1875.

In Laketown at the house of Henry Wetzig on Friday the 8th day of  
Jan. A. D. 1875.

In Chanhassen, at the house of Geo. M. Powers on Saturday the 9th day  
of January A. D. 1875.

In Camden at the house of William Schrupp on Monday the 11th day of  
January A. D. 1875.

In Young America, at Fred Spieses Hotel on Tuesday the 12, and Nor-  
wood Wednesday the 13th day of January A. D. 1875.

In Benton at the house of Herman Bongards on Thursday the 14th day  
of January A. D. 1875.

In Benton at the house of Mathias Ertz on Friday the 15th day of Jan-  
uary A. D. 1875.

In Duluth at John Lorfeld on Saturday the 16th day of Jan. 1875.

In Hancock Town, at the Saw Mill on Tuesday the 19th day of Jan. 1875.

In San Francisco, at Carlson's Store on Wednesday and Thursday the  
20th and 21st day of January A. D. 1875.

In Carver at Honer's Saloon on Friday the 22d day of Jan. 1875.

In Chaska at my office on Saturday the 23d day of Jan. 1875.

Afterwards I will attend at the County Seat to receive taxes from those  
wishing to pay the same.

The amount of taxes levied on the Dollar valuation are as follows for 1873:

State Tax, 2 33 Mills.  
Common School Tax, 4 17 "  
County Revenue Fund, 1 "  
County Special Fund, 1 "  
County Poor Fund, 1 "

Town Taxes.

Benton Town Tax, 4 "  
Camden Town Tax, 4 "  
Road and Bridge Tax, 1 1/2 "  
Chaska Town & Village, Town Tax 3 "  
Road and Bridge Tax, 5 "  
Int. on Court House Bonds, 10 "  
Chaska Village Tax, 2 "  
Chanhassen Town Tax, 2 "  
Road and Bridge Tax, 5 "  
Carver Town Tax, 3 1/2 "  
Int. on Rail Road Bonds, 12 "  
Town Hall, 2 "  
Dahlgreen Town Tax, 3 "  
Road and Bridge Tax, 3 "  
Hollywood Town Tax, 3 "  
Road and Bridge Tax, 3 "  
Hancock Town Tax, 3 "  
Laketown Town Tax, 4 "  
Road and Bridge Tax, 5 "  
San Francisco Town Tax 8 "  
Waconia Town Tax, 3 "  
Watertown Town Tax, 6 "  
Young America Town Tax, 1 "  
Road and Bridge Tax, 1 1/2 "

School District Taxes.

No. 1 4 1/2 Mills.  
do 2 5 1/2 "  
do 3 6 "  
do 4 7 "  
do 5 8 "  
do 6 9 "  
do 7 10 "  
do 8 11 "  
do 9 12 "  
do 10 13 "  
do 11 14 "  
do 12 15 "  
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do 55 58 "  
do 56 59 "  
do 57 60 "  
do 58 61 "  
do 59 62 "  
do 60 63 "  
do 61 64 "

All tax payers are earnestly requested to pay their taxes on personal pro-  
perty before the first day of February A. D. 1875.

Chaska, Dec. 22d 1874.

FRANK HASENSTAB, Treasurer of Carver Co.

Death to Pain!

READER!—Pass me not by but read what  
I say, I will do you good. Winter is up-  
on us and with it its pains and aches. It causes  
rheumatism, Neuralgia. It causes  
burns, Freezes, Chills, it produces In-  
flamations, Sore Throats, Diphtheria. We  
meet with accidents, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts,  
Sores, for which we need something to give  
relief. Go to your druggist and get a bot-  
tle of Bixby's Death to Pain, use it accord-  
ing to directions, use freely and if it fails  
to give relief take back the empty bottle  
and get your money. It costs you nothing  
unless it cures. You can desire nothing  
fairer, try it. Take none other. Every  
druggist is authorized to refund the  
money if it fails to give relief.

If your druggist does not keep it have  
him send to Noyes Bros. & Cutler, whole-  
sale agents, St. Paul, or to L. Bixby, Owa-  
tonna Minn. Manufacturer and Proprie-  
tor.

Notice.

We, the undersigned do hereby give no-  
tice, that we have this day formed a co-  
partnership, and have received a fine lot  
of Dry Goods and Notions and a choice as-  
sortment of Groceries, and would invite  
our friends to come and examine our goods  
before buying elsewhere.

Our motto is quick sales and small prof-  
its.

Dated Carver Dec. 10th 1874.  
CHRIST BRISTLE,  
A. L. BENGTSON.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given, that the co-part-  
nership, between J. M. Ginter and Christ  
Bristle has this day dissolved by mutual  
consent, and Christ Bristle will collect all  
demands of the said firm, and pay all de-  
mands against it.

Dated Carver Dec. 19th 1874.  
M. J. GINTER,  
CHRIST BRISTLE.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given to my creditors to  
come forward and pay up their accounts within  
10 days and thereby save themselves cost,  
dated Chaska Dec. 16th 1874.

JOH. A. FRANK.

CHASKA MARKET REPORT.

[Corrected by F. W. Hennings]

Wheat 87 1/2  
Barley 40  
Oats 30  
Potatoes 60  
Corn 50

## Sheriff's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that under and by vir-  
tue of a decretal order and judgment made and  
entered by the District Court of the Eighth Ju-  
dicial District and county of Carver and State  
of Minnesota on the 7th day of December A. D.  
1874 in an action wherein Alvin N. Doyl is  
plaintiff and Anna M. Grant and Samuel D.  
Grant are defendants in favor of said plaintiff  
and against said defendants for the sum of  
\$474.55 four hundred and seventy-four and  
55/100 dollars a transcript of which decretal or-  
der and judgment duly certified by the Clerk  
of said Court has been to me delivered.

I will sell at public auction to the highest  
bidder therefor at the front door of the court  
house in the Village of Chaska, in said county  
of Carver on the 6th day of February at 1 o'-  
clock in the afternoon of said day all the pieces  
and parcels of land which are in said judgment  
described, and which are situate, lying and be-  
ing in the county of Carver and State of Min-  
nesota, and described as follows to-wit: Lots  
(6) six and (7) seven in block No. (50) fifty-nine  
in the Village of Watertown, Carver county  
Minnesota, according to the recorded plat there-  
of on file in the office for the Registry of Deeds  
of said county of Carver, or so much thereof as  
shall be necessary to raise the amount due said  
plaintiff for principal and interest on his said  
judgment, and the costs of said sale, and which  
may be sold separately without injury to the  
parties interested in the same.

Dated this 14th day of December A. D. 1874.  
F. E. DU TOIT, Sheriff of  
Carver County.

PECK & McLELLAND,  
Attys for Plaintiff.

CALL IN! CALL IN!

THE ST. PAUL PRICE  
GROCERY STORE.

Lately opened opposite the  
Catholic Block.

All Groceries sold Cheap for Cash.  
Purchasers will benefit themselves  
by giving their call.

F. HAMEL.

WASHINGTON HOUSE.

CHASKA MINN.

JOHN KERKER, Prop.

Board by the day or week for reason-  
able prices. First class saloon attached.  
Good stabling attached to the premises.  
Travelers will find themselves at home  
with me.

Garden City House.

CHASKA MINN.

WM. BRINKHAUS, Prop.

NEW  
FURNITURE  
AND  
VARIETY STORE!

BY  
VAN SLOAN & DOLTZ.

AT  
Young's Old Stand, 2d St.

New Furniture of every description,  
CHEAP FOR CASH.

Repairing of chairs, tables &c. done  
neatly and promptly. Pictures framed on short  
notice.

HILL GRIGGS & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
Wood & Coal

[St. Paul, Minn.]

We have on hand the largest and best  
FUEL

Ever offered for sale in the city, at prices  
DEFY COMPETITION.

New Goods. New Prices!

AT A. C. LASSENS.

WACONIA, MINN.

I hereby announce to the citizens  
of Waconia and vicinity that  
I have a complete stock  
OF

Dry Goods,  
Groceries,  
Boots, Shoes,  
GLASSWARE,  
CROCKERY,  
And everything usually kept in a  
country store.

Give me a call before purchasing  
elsewhere.

NEW STORE.

At Waconia, Minn.

BY ADOLPH EISELINE.

Keeps a full stock of general mer-  
chandise and will pay the highest market  
price for produce.

Dec. 17-ly

ATTENTION.

Holly-day and wedding parties, when you  
want good No. 1 beer, call on Peter Hitts  
at his brewery where it can be furnished  
on the shortest notice.

## MINNESOTA FARMERS' MUTUAL Fire Association,

OF MINNEAPOLIS,

Has now been in operation eight years and a  
half in the State.



## MISSING ISSUE

Date: Dec 31 1874